

EASTER CHICKENS.

FASHION HAS HATCHED OUT THE EASTER EGG.

Chickens as Tokens of Friendship and Eggs for Cartouche—Changes in the Character of Easter Remembrances—The Chicken Superseding the Sunflower and Lily.

From the New York Times.

It is within a period of two years that the custom of making presents on Easter has come to be a well-observed fashion. Before that time such remembrances of friendship as were exchanged consisted of eggs, hard boiled and with shells resplendent in gay colors. Occasionally the shell would bear some trifling design, or the words "Easter" or "The Lord is Risen" picked out in white on the colored shell or in colors on the white shell. Within the two years past all this has changed, and Easter has come to be a day on which the exchanging of presents has become as common and fashionable as on Christmas. The egg has given way to the chicken, and the exchange of Easter greetings is now made by means of elaborately painted and illuminated cards. Possibly the change from the egg to the chicken is an evidence of the progress which characterizes American people. Whether this is so or not, the chicken has now, to a considerable extent, usurped the place that the egg once occupied as an Easter offering. At almost every store in the city where a specialty is now being made of Easter novelties, and where this class of goods is dealt in at all, were bits of chickens no larger than an ordinary egg-shell, and whose coats have not fully developed, the latter designed for suspension from a convenient chandelier or in an arrangement of flowers, or both, and much favor as especial decorations for houses during holy week.

Easter cards, with special designs, in which crosses, passion flowers, doves, etc., play an important part, are standard goods in the markets, and this year large numbers are imported from England and Germany to compete with the designs of American artists. Texts of Scripture, Easter greetings, or selections in English or Latin from the Episcopalian Calendar, are often given. In these cards, some of which are handsome and command large prices, cards with designs of various kinds inset, or "cards" of satin, embroidered or hand-painted, are the novelties in this line for the coming Easter holidays, which begin with Easter April 9th.

The way to produce a smile on the face of a man suffering with a racking cough, is to make him a chick so that it shall, with head askance, be the greater object of pity. A broken eggshell from which it has seemingly just emerged. A pretty effect is produced by mounting a couple of the little fowls beside two broken shells, and as they are represented as gazing wonderingly at one another the result is quite comical. Frequently the yellow down-covered chick appears as sitting on a nest lying in a mass of dried grass and flowers. From underneath its smooth little body and wings, a tiny chick is seen to hide from view peep forth from two to four egg-shaped pellets, unusually bits of wood or clay carefully covered with silk of red, white, blue, pale green or mottled tints. In other cases the chick is carefully mounted against a plaque, represented sometimes as feeding, again as nestling in a bed of weeds and grasses, and frequently as kicking from the nest the egg-shell in which it had passed its days of incubation. In many cases the mother ducklings of not over a week old, and many bunting-birds, finches, thrushes and other small birds are sacrificed to furnish material for the construction of these pieces, which are just now the particularly proper things for use as presents for the Easter season.

EGG CARTHAGE.

That the egg has not become obsolete is assured by the many forms in which it appears among the mass of designs for Easter gifts. In a Broadway store the humorous side of the prevailing furor is very cleverly shown, and many caricatures of well-known faces are the result. One of these eggs is set up with the more pointed end in air. The large end is encircled with aByzantine of white paper, a bit of blue ribbon serving as a neck. Below the pointed end a mass of black worsted falls over the back and side of the shell, the mass being carefully parted in the middle. The portion of the shell exposed is painted to represent a face, and the result is one that needs no label to inform the observer who the caricature represents. Oscar Wilde is as clearly to be seen in this clever bit of work as in one of his portraits. The broad side of an egg more or less round in shape serves for the representation of Dido Deaderick, the popular character in "Pinafore." In this case cotton batting serves as gray hair and whiskers for the treacherous old salt. A sailor's taraulin with F. M. M. P. on the silken band, and a collar of blue paper, with necktie of black silk, serve to make the caricature complete. The large end of the egg is elegantly powdered with golden red worsted for hair, a jannish straw hat, with flowing ribbons, and a bit of muslin to represent the neck of a dress serve to reproduce General Stanley's favorite daughter Mabel, the heroine of "Pirates of Penzance." The possibilities in this line of really clever work are innumerable, for with the proper shaped egg and a little fancy, keeping and taste, any dress can almost any face can be reproduced in caricature. Possibly the ease with which the caricatures may be produced has led to the conceit, a novelty of this season, of a donor's placing, as though it were a bit of decalcomania, his or her picture on the shell designed as an Easter offering to friends. The miniature cartes de visite, such as were in vogue two or three years ago, are used in these cases, and the portrait, when stuck on the shell is surrounded by a frame-like collection of hand-painted flowers or some fantastic designs. These serve to make a very pretty gift. The real chicken egg is hardly used in the novelties offered for this season, substitutes of wood, china, clay, and other materials being used. Where the size of an egg is appropriate, however, to a certain article, and decoration is indulged in, these substitutes are usually neatly covered with silks in shades of red and blue. Often these silk covers are handsomely painted by hand with reproductions of the passion flower or other flowers, or bear mottoes appropriate to the day or season. The proper thing for a young gentleman to present to a young lady friend is now prescribed by fashion to be a jewel or bon-bon, and varying in size from the egg of a turkey to that of an ostrich. These are always covered with silk, frequently decorated with elaborate hand-painted designs, and, in the case of the jewel boxes, lined with silk or satin of some brilliant color. When china is the material used in the construction of the Easter gifts the conceits of manufacture, taste and artistry are in the other grades of goods. Eggs are thus made to bring into being very singular objects. A broken shell will reveal children, bunches of flowers, bouquets, and other impossible outcomings of the natural egg, as well as impossible plumage and decorated with garlands of impossible flowers. Those who can afford to purchase, find handsome presents for favored friends in the huge ostrich eggs, elaborately decorated by hand, and there is a serious quiet demand for these at the leading jewelry stores and the houses of dealers in brio-brac and art novelties.

PLAQUES IN DEMAND.

Plaques are in great demand this season, and though the market is largely supplied, the supply by no means exceeds the demand. The painted plaque seems to have given way to the plaque of wood covered with silk or satin, and the operations are generally floral. A lily in full bloom, a water lily and buds, with several leaves, all bound together by a band of ribbon; a banquet of passion flowers,

bunches of daisies, and occasionally a sunflower are the favorite artificial flowers which bloom upon the plaques or panels. Standing well out from a dark background, as they do, the effect is very pretty. A single peacock feather often forms the decoration instead of flowers, and a miniature palette mounted on an adjustable easel takes the place of the plaque or panel. Baskets of wild grasses, with Canadian snow-birds on their nests, are novelties brought out this season, and they make a very pretty ornament. Cornucopias of fantastic shapes, made of delicately woven wicker-work filled with grasses or neatly made artificial flowers, are also among the novelties. Small gifts that have a lasting value, are tastefully designed and painted, on which some tasteful design is painted. For a gift to ladies, a pretty conceit is a sachet bag, which bears a cross of white flowers or a bunch of some delicately colored flowers. This front, which covers the sachet bag, can be opened, and reveals an appropriate Easter greeting. One of the most novel of the distinctive new gifts is a representation of a stork, which stands beside its roughly constructed nestlings and leaves, and has in its beak a naked chick. This is an imported novelty, the work of the Frenchman, and represents the legend current in Holland, where the children are taught that it is the stork that brings the babies as their contributions to Holland's population. Other special features shown in the stores are crosses made of flowers, grasses, etc., from the holy land, and these find a ready sale at the price of \$25 upwards. Stationery with special designs for Easter cards. Each card finds some buyers, and during that period many letters, will be written by fair hands, principally to inform their friends that the fair writers can afford to indulge in special Easter-time stationery. Doves mounted as if just about to take flight, or arranged with outspread wings, the latter designed for suspension from a convenient chandelier or in an arrangement of flowers, are much turned over to the hands of the manufacturers, or artificial mothers of thousands of young chickens, have been at work hatching out their broods for the use of the caterers to the demands of this very recent and singular taste. The chickens have a very brief existence after they leave the shell, rarely exceeding a week, being turned over at the end of that time to the hands of the taxidermists. By then they are butchered, the delicate skins removed, dressed, and then turned over to the hands of the manufacturers of Easter novelties. There are several hours in the day now engaged in preparing these birds for the market, and for months past they have been pressed to their utmost capacity with orders. On leaving the hands of the taxidermists, these little chickens are mounted in all sorts of fantastic and grotesque shapes. A favorite method is to mount the chick so that it shall, with head askance, be the greater object of pity. A broken eggshell from which it has seemingly just emerged. A pretty effect is produced by mounting a couple of the little fowls beside two broken shells, and as they are represented as gazing wonderingly at one another the result is quite comical. Frequently the yellow down-covered chick appears as sitting on a nest lying in a mass of dried grass and flowers. From underneath its smooth little body and wings, a tiny chick is seen to hide from view peep forth from two to four egg-shaped pellets, unusually bits of wood or clay carefully covered with silk of red, white, blue, pale green or mottled tints. In other cases the chick is carefully mounted against a plaque, represented sometimes as feeding, again as nestling in a bed of weeds and grasses, and frequently as kicking from the nest the egg-shell in which it had passed its days of incubation. In many cases the mother ducklings of not over a week old, and many bunting-birds, finches, thrushes and other small birds are sacrificed to furnish material for the construction of these pieces, which are just now the particularly proper things for use as presents for the Easter season.

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Thousands of ladies have found sudden relief from all their woes by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the greatest remedy for the cure of all diseases known to man. Send to Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. for pamphlets.

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All persons afflicted with piles, diarrhoea, colic and all kinds of intestinal complaints will find relief and sure cure by using ANASTRO BITTERS. The only genuine is manufactured by Dr. J. B. Siebert & Sons.

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BLACK.
The subjoined letter
was received yesterday from
a citizen of Atlanta, reliable in
reputation. It will be
published.

THE RAIDERS' TRIAL.

THE PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION YESTERDAY.

The Widow of Old Man Hicks Put Upon the Stand—Bolton Tells What He Knows of the Killing—The Whole Thing Put Upon the Shoulders of Ernest Freeland—The Evidence, Etc.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock the preliminary trial of Deputy Marshal R. D. Bolton, and Brant Freeland and Charles Miller, charged with the murder of Jackson J. Hicks, was commenced before United States Commissioner W. B. Smith, in the district court room. There was a small crowd in the court room in comparison with what would have been there if it had been supposed that the defendants intended allowing the evidence to come out. The witnesses were all on hand. The witnesses for the state were Mrs. Hicks and her daughter, Mrs. Jane Partee, the prosecutor, Mr. Dutton, Mr. Wilson, of the revenue service, Mr. Hughes, Walter Hicks and Mr. Wood. The witnesses for the defense were the defendants themselves.

John Freeland and Miller were present. Bolon was the target for the eyes of the curious. Physically he is tall, rather slim, has a dark complexion and a nervous, impatient manner. He has a mustache and chin whiskers and was dressed neatly in a black coat and vest with striped pantaloons and black neck tie. Free-land was dressed in a striped suit with a pair of black pants. Miller was the tall-looking man of the trio. He was neatly dressed and sported a long mustache and a sprig of whiskers below his mouth. Hesitated to take less interest in the case than any of the others did. The two ladies were dressed with the simplicity which characterizes the dress of country people. Mrs. Partee was accompanied by her little baby girl, aged about three years.

When everything appeared ready for the trial to open Mr. T. P. Westmoreland, who is acting as the prosecuting attorney arose and said:

"Is there anything to prevent us from going on with this?"

John Smith replied:

"The district attorney is sick and is not present. He has just informed me that he will be in five minutes."

District Attorney Bigby entered in a few minutes and held a short consultation with the prisoners. Chief Deputy Marshal John Longstreet called "order in court," and the trial began. The court adjourned to consider Mr. Westmoreland's request and the orders of the circuit court judge. A few little preliminaries were arranged, the witnesses were put under the rule, and the case was opened by the calling of Mrs. Hicks to the stand. She testified as follows, the examination being conducted by Mr. Westmoreland:

"What is your name?"

"Margaret Hicks."

"Where do you live?"

"In Gwinnett county, Georgia, five miles from Lawrenceville."

"Did you know J. J. Hicks?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are you any kin to him?"

"I am his wife."

"When did you see him last?"

"The last time I saw him was in Friends' meeting-house in his cabin."

"Is J. J. Hicks dead?"

"Yes, sir; he is."

"When did he die?"

"On the fourteenth of March."

"Do you know the cause of his death?"

"Yes, sir; I do."

"Will you tell the court the cause of it?"

"He had been stilling."

Here the witness paused. Mr. Westmoreland said:

"But, Mrs. Hicks, 'stilling' did not kill him, did it? Tell the court what caused his death; who came to your house."

"Well, the first that I knew there was a pistol fired."

"What was the time that?"

"Between day light and sun up. I saw one man coming around the house, and saw three more stand out at the other side. I spoke to them and told them not to shoot, that Walter and Mr. Hicks were not going to run. They never said anything. Neither did Mr. Hicks. They never opened their mouths to speak, and this man (pointing to Bolton) who was down there, he took a pistol out of inside of his pants' legs and cut the fur off. I saw it. The next time he struck him in the breast and it threw him. I seen him do it. He shot him down in two steps of the door, and in two feet of me."

"What does Mr. Hicks going?"

"He took him around the house toward me in a slow walk."

"How many men were along?"

"There was four along."

"Do you know who they were?"

"No, sir; I don't."

"Did you see them?"

"I didn't know who they were."

"I don't know whether you would or not."

"Can you point out any of the men in the court room?"

"I think there there sit the one," said the witness, pointing to Bolton.

"Is he the one?"

"He looks just like the man."

"You?"

"I saw him point the pistol right at him?"

"Well, do you see any other man in the court room here that was there?"

"I think that one was there," (pointing to Freeland.)

"I think that one was there. (Pointing to Miller.) It looks just like him."

"How far away from Bolton from your husband when he shot him?"

"Eighteen or twenty feet."

"What was your husband doing?"

"He was just walking around the house in a slow walk toward me."

"In front of him."

"Were you between him and your husband?"

"No, sir; I was by his side, about two feet from him."

"What was said, if anything?"

"Nothing at all."

"Did Mr. Hicks say anything?"

"No, sir; he had nothing in his hands."

"Did he have his hands in his pockets?"

"This was in Gwinnett county?"

"Yes, sir."

"In the northern district of Georgia?"

"Yes, sir; I think it was."

"What effect did that shot have on your husband?"

"It killed him in about twenty minutes."

"What did you do after he was shot?"

"We took him up, me and my daughter, and took him into the kitchen and laid him down, and there my son and son-in-law took him up and took him into the big house."

"Who was present at the killing?"

"Nobody, but my daughter and my stepson."

"What became of these men?"

"They caught my stepson and took him off."

"How long did they stay?"

"They did not stay long."

The witness was here turned over to District Attorney Bigby for the cross-examination. There was nothing further of interest about our Mrs. Hicks testified that she was very much frightened and excited. She told the tale of the shooting again as follows:

"How many shots did you hear fired?"

"I can't tell you. They shot just fast as they could. The first shot after I got out there struck him on the same leg. The next struck him on the breast and threw him."

"Did you say anything?"

"Yes, I kept calling on them to surrender."

"Only one."

"Did you see their pistols?"

"Yes."

"What sort were they?"

"They all looked alike to me."

"You were very much excited were you not?"

"It was enough to alarm anybody to see the men come up and shoot an old man down."

"He was an illicit distiller was he not?"

"Yes, sir, he was. It was a blockade still, I wont state nothing but the truth."

"Were any shots fired after he fell?"

"Yes, sir."

"How many?"

"I don't know no idea."

"Who was there at the time?"

"Nobody but him and me and my daughter and stepson—a poor, little foolish critter that had hit his all life. He had one the night he was brought back."

The witness was shown a diagram of the place and remarked:

"I don't know anything about the like of that."

She was examined as to the locality, the situation of the houses, etc., and testified that Mr. Hicks had said that he would not resist arrest. They had talked about it because she knew that he was violating the law and she was uneasy. A short re-direct examination followed. The witness testified that Hicks was under the influence of the killing and had his all life. He had one the night he was brought back."

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THE FIVE PER CENT EXCHANGE—
BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.—par 1 Selling.....X pre
ferred to 100 bonds.....Ang. City 7s-110 @112
Georgia 6s-100 @110 Sav. City 6s-100
Georgia 6s-100 @110 Morris City.....7s-100
Georgia 6s-100 @110 Col. City.....7s-100
Georgia 7s, gold 116 @116 Ga. R. R. 6s-100 @114
Ga. 8s-116 @111 Cent. R. R. 7s-112 @114
Ga. 8s-116 @111 Wm. & C. 7s-112 @114
Ala. 8s-116 @111 inc's b'ds.....115 @120
Atlanta 6s-100 @112 Ala. Class A 8s-112
Water 7s-110 @112 2 to 8s-100 @112
" " 8s-116 @112 City B.....8s-112
" " 8s-116 @112 Class B.....9s-112
" " 10s-116 @112 Class C 4s-8s-112
We quote long date; short dates are lower.
BOSTON, Mass.—
A & W P. Stk. 9s-100 E. T. Va & Ga. 8s-12
do. do. 9s-100 Georgia 15s-168
At. & Char. 9s-100 15s-168
North & South 120 15s-168
Central 114-120 Rich. & Dan. 130-135
do. do. 9s-100 9s-100 South. Car. 20-25
O. C. & Aug. 5s-60 116-118 118-125

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 30—The stock market opened 1/4 per cent higher than yesterday's opening. One-half interest in Mississippi, Haupt and St. Joseph preferred, Houston and Texas St. Paul preferred and Indiana Bloomington and Western being purchased in advance, while the Market was opened 1/4 per cent higher. In early dealings, after a general advance of 1/4 per cent, the latter for Western Union, a decline of 1/4 per cent took place, in which Louisville and Western were leaders. The Western Union and Northwestern were conspicuous, while the Redading advanced 1/4 reacted 1/4 and recovered 1/4 per cent.

NEW YORK, March 30—Stocks stronger. New York Exchange—Exchanges—short 45s%. State Bonds—Government firm.

Evening—Exchange 45s%. Governments strong and 1/4 per cent higher; new 8s 103%; 45s 115%; 15s 119%; Monet 103%. State Bonds active and 1/4 per cent.

State Treasury balances:
Gold.....\$14,000,000 Currency.....\$4,200,000

Stocks opened strong and closed weak.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5... Mem. & Char.5s-10
do. Class A small5s-10 N. C. & S. Louis. 13s-15
do. Class C 4s-11 Pittsburgh & C. 12s-13
Chicago & N. W. 13s-14 Rich. & Alleghany. 23s-24
do. Preferred13s-14 Rock Island13s-14
East Tenn. & N. 13s-14 S.C. com. brown. 35s-36
Ga. R. R. 13s-14 Wab. St. L. & Pac. 35s-36
Indians Central13s-14 Lake & Atlantic 19s-20
Western Union8s-9s-10 Lou. & Nash8s-9s-10

PARIS, March 30—2:30 p.m.—Rentes 8s. 25c.

LONDON, March 30—4:00 p.m.—Eric 39s%.

THE COTTON MARKET

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

Atlanta, March 30, 1882.

New York—The cotton market experienced a mild reaction and exhibited firmness early in the day but before noon the tone developed weakness which was followed by a general decline. During the afternoon a steadier feeling prevailed, and the subsequent increased strength revived the course of the market inasmuch that the closing prices were in reach of opening figures. Late in the day the market appeared much refreshed, and sales were comparatively brisk. The spot market remains quibitally unchanged with tone ruling steady; middling 12%.

Net receipts for five days 44,484 bales, against 61,176 bales last year; exports 57,632 bales; last year 87,885 bales; stock 871,588 bales; last year 807,881 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cottons for to-day:

OPENED **CLOSED**

March12.00@... March12.00@12.08
April12.11@... April12.08@12.09
May12.14@12.15 June12.22@12.25
June12.14@12.15 July12.84@12.25
July12.56@12.57 August12.68@12.70
August12.77@12.72 September12.68@12.70
September12.77@12.80 October12.68@12.70
November11.56@11.58 December11.50@11.59
December11.56@11.58 December11.50@11.59

Closed firm; sales 210,000 bales.

Liverpool & Orleans closed quiet. Spots—U-lands 6s-6s-1/2; Orleans 6-13-14; sales 12,000 bales, of which 9,000 bales were American; receipts 6,950 America 6s-6s-1/2.

The local market appears somewhat firmer to-day, and sellers were able to obtain their prices. Sales, however, were light; tone steady. Receipts to-day amount to 158 bales, of which 20 bales were received from wagons. We quote: Good middling 11 1/2%; middling 11%; low middling 11 1/2%; strict good ordinary 10%; good ordinary 10%; ordinary 8%; Orleans 8%; 6s-6s-1/2%; 7s-7s-1/2%.

The following is our statement of Receipts and Shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.20
Air-Line Railroad7s-8s-1/2
Georgia Railroad16
Central Railroad7s-8s-1/2
Western & Atlantic Railroad7s-8s-1/2
West Point Railroad7s-8s-1/2

Total.159
Receipts previously130,664

SHIPMENTS.23
Shipments previously99,539
Loss & consumption previously4,767

Total.104,841

Stock on hand16,519

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts to day.159
Same day last year104
Receipts by wagon to day20
Same day last year26

Showing a decrease of6
Same time last year120,254
Same time last year122,471

Showing a decrease of2,211

N.Y. NEW YORK, March 30—The Post's cotton market reports: "Future deliveries, at the first call, were 3d-100 bales; but sold before and at the second call at a decline of \$64-100 from the highest point, fluctuated for a short time and then advanced 5s-7s-7s. The selling out of long cotton first broke the market, but subsequently short sales joined by all small speculators sent prices 5s-10 lower than yesterday's closing quotations to advance again 5s-7s-7s. At the third call April brought 12,05, May 12-19, June 12-20, July 12-17, August 12-19, September 12-19, October 12-19, November 12-19, December 12-19, January 12-17." By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, March 30—noon—Cotton firm; middling uplands 6s%; Orleans 6-13-16; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 6,950; all arrivals 6s-6s-1/2%; 7s-7s-1/2%; 8s-8s-1/2%; 9s-9s-1/2%; 10s-10s-1/2%; 11s-11s-1/2%; 12s-12s-1/2%; 13s-13s-1/2%; 14s-14s-1/2%; 15s-15s-1/2%; 16s-16s-1/2%; 17s-17s-1/2%; 18s-18s-1/2%; 19s-19s-1/2%; 20s-20s-1/2%; 21s-21s-1/2%; 22s-22s-1/2%; 23s-23s-1/2%; 24s-24s-1/2%; 25s-25s-1/2%; 26s-26s-1/2%; 27s-27s-1/2%; 28s-28s-1/2%; 29s-29s-1/2%; 30s-30s-1/2%; 31s-31s-1/2%; 32s-32s-1/2%; 33s-33s-1/2%; 34s-34s-1/2%; 35s-35s-1/2%; 36s-36s-1/2%; 37s-37s-1/2%; 38s-38s-1/2%; 39s-39s-1/2%; 40s-40s-1/2%; 41s-41s-1/2%; 42s-42s-1/2%; 43s-43s-1/2%; 44s-44s-1/2%; 45s-45s-1/2%; 46s-46s-1/2%; 47s-47s-1/2%; 48s-48s-1/2%; 49s-49s-1/2%; 50s-50s-1/2%; 51s-51s-1/2%; 52s-52s-1/2%; 53s-53s-1/2%; 54s-54s-1/2%; 55s-55s-1/2%; 56s-56s-1/2%; 57s-57s-1/2%; 58s-58s-1/2%; 59s-59s-1/2%; 60s-60s-1/2%; 61s-61s-1/2%; 62s-62s-1/2%; 63s-63s-1/2%; 64s-64s-1/2%; 65s-65s-1/2%; 66s-66s-1/2%; 67s-67s-1/2%; 68s-68s-1/2%; 69s-69s-1/2%; 70s-70s-1/2%; 71s-71s-1/2%; 72s-72s-1/2%; 73s-73s-1/2%; 74s-74s-1/2%; 75s-75s-1/2%; 76s-76s-1/2%; 77s-77s-1/2%; 78s-78s-1/2%; 79s-79s-1/2%; 80s-80s-1/2%; 81s-81s-1/2%; 82s-82s-1/2%; 83s-83s-1/2%; 84s-84s-1/2%; 85s-85s-1/2%; 86s-86s-1/2%; 87s-87s-1/2%; 88s-88s-1/2%; 89s-89s-1/2%; 90s-90s-1/2%; 91s-91s-1/2%; 92s-92s-1/2%; 93s-93s-1/2%; 94s-94s-1/2%; 95s-95s-1/2%; 96s-96s-1/2%; 97s-97s-1/2%; 98s-98s-1/2%; 99s-99s-1/2%; 100s-100s-1/2%; 101s-101s-1/2%; 102s-102s-1/2%; 103s-103s-1/2%; 104s-104s-1/2%; 105s-105s-1/2%; 106s-106s-1/2%; 107s-107s-1/2%; 108s-108s-1/2%; 109s-109s-1/2%; 110s-110s-1/2%; 111s-111s-1/2%; 112s-112s-1/2%; 113s-113s-1/2%; 114s-114s-1/2%; 115s-115s-1/2%; 116s-116s-1/2%; 117s-117s-1/2%; 118s-118s-1/2%; 119s-119s-1/2%; 120s-120s-1/2%; 121s-121s-1/2%; 122s-122s-1/2%; 123s-123s-1/2%; 124s-124s-1/2%; 125s-125s-1/2%; 126s-126s-1/2%; 127s-127s-1/2%; 128s-128s-1/2%; 129s-129s-1/2%; 130s-130s-1/2%; 131s-131s-1/2%; 132s-132s-1/2%; 133s-133s-1/2%; 134s-134s-1/2%; 135s-135s-1/2%; 136s-136s-1/2%; 137s-137s-1/2%; 138s-138s-1/2%; 139s-139s-1/2%; 140s-140s-1/2%; 141s-141s-1/2%; 142s-142s-1/2%; 143s-143s-1/2%; 144s-144s-1/2%; 145s-145s-1/2%; 146s-146s-1/2%; 147s-147s-1/2%; 148s-148s-1/2%; 149s-149s-1/2%; 150s-150s-1/2%; 151s-151s-1/2%; 152s-152s-1/2%; 153s-153s-1/2%; 154s-154s-1/2%; 155s-155s-1/2%; 156s-156s-1/2%; 157s-157s-1/2%; 158s-158s-1/2%; 159s-159s-1/2%; 160s-160s-1/2%; 161s-161s-1/2%; 162s-162s-1/2%; 163s-163s-1/2%; 164s-164s-1/2%; 165s-165s-1/2%; 166s-166s-1/2%; 167s-167s-1/2%; 168s-168s-1/2%; 169s-169s-1/2%; 170s-170s-1/2%; 171s-171s-1/2%; 172s-172s-1/2%; 173s-173s-1/2%; 174s-174s-1/2%; 175s-175s-1/2%; 176s-176s-1/2%; 177s-177s-1/2%; 178s-178s-1/2%; 179s-179s-1/2%; 180s-180s-1/2%; 181s-181s-1/2%; 182s-182s-1/2%; 183s-183s-1/2%; 184s-184s-1/2%; 185s-185s-1/2%; 186s-186s-1/2%; 187s-187s-1/2%; 188s-188s-1/2%; 189s-189s-1/2%; 190s-190s-1/2%; 191s-191s-1/2%; 192s-192s-1/2%; 193s-193s-1/2%; 194s-194s-1/2%; 195s-195s-1/2%; 196s-196s-1/2%; 197s-197s-1/2%; 198s-198s-1/2%; 199s-199s-1/2%; 200s-200s-1/2%; 201s-201s-1/2%; 202s-202s-1/2%; 203s-203s-1/2%; 204s-204s-1/2%; 205s-205s-1/2%; 206s-206s-1/2%; 207s-207s-1/2%; 208s-208s-1/2%; 209s-209s-1/2%; 210s-210s-1/2%; 211s-211s-1/2%; 212s-212s-1/2%; 213s-213s-1/2%; 214s-214s-1/2%; 215s-215s-1/2%; 216s-216s-1/2%; 217s-217s-1/2%; 218s-218s-1/2%; 219s-219s-1/2%; 220s-220s-1/2%; 221s-221s-1/2%; 222s-222s-1/2%; 223s-223s-1/2%; 224s-224s-1/2%; 225s-225s-1/2%; 226s-226s-1/2%; 227s-227s-1/2%; 228s-228s-1/2%; 229s-229s-1/2%; 230s-230s-1/2%; 231s-231s-1/2%; 232s-232s-1/2%; 233s-233s-1/2%; 234s-234s-1/2%; 235s-235s-1/2%; 236s-236s-1/2%; 237s-237s-1/2%; 238s-238s-1/2%; 239s-239s-1/2%; 240s-240s-1/2%; 241s-241s-1/2%; 242s-242s-1/2%; 243s-243s-1/2%; 244s-244s-1/2%; 245s-245s-1/2%; 246s-246s-1/2%; 247s-247s-1/2%; 248s-248s-1/2%; 249s-249s-1/2%; 250s-250s-1/2%; 251s-251s-1/2%; 252s-252s-1/2%; 253s-253s-1/2%; 254s-254s-1/2%; 255s-255s-1/2%; 256s-256s-1/2%; 257s-257s-1/2%; 258s-258s-1/2%; 259s-259s-1/2%; 260s-260s-1/2%; 261s-261s-1/2%; 262s-262s-1/2%; 263s-263s-1/2%; 264s-264s-1/2%; 265s-265s-1/2%; 266s-266s-1/2%; 267s-267s-1/2%; 268s-268s-1/2%; 269s-269s-1/2%; 270s-270s-1/2%; 271s-271s-1/2%; 272s-272s-1/2%; 273s-273s-1/2%; 274s-274s-1/2%; 275s-275s-1/2%; 276s-276s-1/2%; 277s-277s-1/2%; 278s-278s-1/2%; 279s-279s-1/2%; 280s-280s-1/2%; 281s-281s-1/2%; 282s-282s-1/2%; 283s-283s-1/2%; 284s-284s-1/2%; 285s-285s-1/2%; 286s-286s-1/2%; 287s-287s-1/2%; 288s-288s-1/2%; 289s-289s-1/2%; 290s-290s-1/2%; 291s-291s-1/2%; 292s-292s-1/2%; 293s-293s-1/2%; 294s-29

